Jan 68

EXPOSITION

Of a PAMPHLET entitled,

OBSERVATIONS

ONTHE

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

RUPTURE with SPAIN.

IN WHICH,

The Charge with respect to a criminal Concealment of those Papers is resuted, — the Unreasonableness of such a Rupture at the Time of Mr. Pitt's Resignation demonstrated, — and the pretended Procrastination of that Measure vindicated.

T N

An Answer from the Country-Gentleman,

TO THE

Member of PARLIAMENT'S LETTER.

Primores populi arripuit -

Hor,

LONDON:

Printed for J. WILLIAMS, the Corner of the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet-street, 1762.

(Price One Shilling.)

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The Print of the Months District -

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to fay) Common-honefly in Aicport of

DEAR SIR,

Am to acknowledge the Favour of Yours, and as you are pleased to tell me, that — 'you regret the not baving it in 'your Power to gratify my Curiosity with 'All the Papers relative to the Rupture with 'Spain' — Give me Leave, in my turn, to regret your having taken such abundant Pains to render those, you have sent, as unintelliginal 2 ble

ble as possible. — Could all that Cloud of Comment, upon fo plain a Text, be meant to enlighten a poor Country Friend's Understanding? or shall I think it rather a wanton Trial of Skill, how far your political Legerdemain could impose upon it? - What an unfriendly Exertion of Genius! but no wonder Sincerity should subside, when Party predominates; and, indeed, the whole Tenour of your extraordinary Observations demonstrates with what a true Spirit of Enthusiasm you have adopted the Caufe, determined, like many others, to make a Sacrifice of your usual Candour, Common-sense, and (I was going to fay) Common-honesty in support of it. -Let not this hard Word alarm you - for whatever you may think, a Design to palm false Doctrine is little less culpable than an attempt to pass false Money; and I know no Advantage the mental Gambler has over the pecuniary One: - the Purity of Truth, like that of our Coin, ought to be preserved inviolable, and whoever debases, diminishes, or counterfeits it, has, in my opinion, but a very frail Title to the Character of an bonest, however he may plume himself on that of an ingenious Man; yet, base as the Loan has been

been, the following Remarks are intended to discharge it, though not in your own Coin; you have my Thoughts pure from the Mint of my Heart, unadulterated with any Alloy of party Spleen, private Interest, factious Intention, or popular Frenzy.

WILL you not accuse me of want of Humanity, when I frankly confess, I was far from being fo deeply affected (as, I perceive, you meant I fhould) by all those very lamentable Lamentations, you pour forth - for not " being able to gratify my Curiosity with ALL the Papers, &c.' - Lucky favourite Monofyllable! and which I shrewdly suspect (notwithstanding your crocodile Tears) you would not have been without, for all the rest of your notable Observations. ——In what pathetic Strains is it ecchoed and re-ecchoed through almost every Page, heightened with the criminating Circumstances of concealing, withbolding, 'garbling,' mutilating, '&c. - yet, as the Poet says, — 'Mark! bow a plain 'Tale will put you down:' I have (which, perhaps, you did not know) unluckily been informed, that when these Papers were produced to Parliament, as all that were in reality

ality requisite to the Point in Question, a certain Right Honourable Gentleman farther declared. ' that if any other were thought necesfary, the House would, upon a Motion, be ' indulged with them.' - What fay you now? - Why was this illuminating Anecdote omitted in your very critical Observations? -- Was it not to avoid one fatal Obiection which might be made to the Whole of this dreadful Charge, as it evidently demonftrates, that the Minister, instead of endeavouring to cover and conceal', had put it in your power, as a Member of Parliament. to have very eafily gratified me with this lamented ALL, or any Part of these so material Desiderata which were to reflect so much Glory on your ministerial Hero, and so much Infamy on his Successor? - Is it then possible for me to conclude - ' your Concern fo very fincere, that so much is with-held from the Public upon a Subject so very interesting, when it appears, you might have obtained that full Satisfaction you feem fo much to defire, and that too, at the Expence of fewer Words than you have fpent Pages to deplore the want of it. perhaps, a Person ' so uninformed as you, might labour under some difficulty to specify thefe' W. ...

these so much desired, yet so carefully-concealed Arcana; but could not a Person so well informed as your Right Honourable Friend have effectually prompted you on this occasion, had he really been as much in earnest, as you infinuate, when — 'be pressed with that bonest Zeal the laying before the Public every Paper relative to the six Years Negotiation.'

Come, come, confess the Truth now — It was not the Communication, but Non-communication of Papers that was to serve the purpose of the discontended Cabal. — Is it not so? — The Clamour which might artfully be excited by a supposed Concealment, insinitely over-ballanced the Advantage they could derive from any Publication whatever; this might unluckily have thrown too much Light upon the Conduct of one Minister, the other they well knew could not fail to cast, at least, a temporary Shade upon that of another.

But, furely, you forget, (or feem willing I should,) that at the time this Affair was agitated in the House, it was almost the unani-

mous Opinion, 'that any Communication at all of these Papers was improper.'- Would not a Minister then, who meant to avail himself of their Concealment, have naturally taken advantage of this parliamentary Sanction, and instead of not communicating ALL, bowever unnecessary, have prudently declined communicating ANY, bowever necessary? -Had some more facred Records, relative to our late Hanoverian and Prussian Negotiations, been the Object of Eclaircissement, may one not, at least, doubt, whether your political Favourite would not have thought himself fufficiently justified by so authoritative a Plea, and by no means obliged to comply with fuch an Act of ministerial Supererogation, nor would, perhaps, - ' so warmly bave pressed · laying before Parliament ALL, ALL Papers relative to those Transactions.

YET, my young Politician! may not so apparently over-strained a Concern about suppressed Papers be apt to surnish some suspicion of your own Consciousness, that those which bave been produced are very ineffectual for the purpose you evidently designed them?—That of bleaching one Minister, and black-

Light upon the Conduct of one Manher the

blackening another. — And indeed, towards the latter end of your Performance, you are candid enough to confess the Insufficiency of your Evidence.

The infinite Importance (say you) of what is suppressed I do not pretend to determine, but the Papers are evidently thus partially laid before the Public by Administration, to justify, if possible, their Delay."—— Thus much for the present.—— now for the past Minister.

As to the Wisdom of the WRITTEN ADVICE,
it stands already proved by the Event; but before we can enter fully into that Dispute (if
there can be still a Doubt) ALL the Materials,
ALL the Evidence both from Papers and Fasts;
on which that Advice was founded, ought, in
common Justice, to be laid before the Public.'
— Is not this something like the hacknied
Craft of an Old-Bailey Offender; who, in order to supply the want of present Evidence,
constantly endeavours to impose a Belief upon

the Court that his most material is absent?

YET, in order to give some Colour to the Accusation of Concealment, and prove that it was not entirely imaginary, you have indeed pointed out some real Papers, which were omitted in the Collection laid before Parliament.

Had the Public (fay you) been gratified with a Sight of the Memorials and Papers re-' lating to the Demand of Liberty to the Spanish · Nation to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, and to the other Claims equally unjust made by the Count de Fuentes; we might, with a to-· lerable degree of Accuracy, known something " more of the present Quarrel with Spain." Again: ___ ' It is undoubtedly of much · Consequence to know both the Matter and Expressions of that Memorial returned by Spain as inadmissible, as it might probably relate to one of the three Points in Negociation, Prizes, Logwood, or the Fishery;' and fo certainly it did; and yet of what confequence was it, to know either the Matter or Expressions of it, unless a Memorial on those Articles only was relative to the present Rupture with Spain. A circumstance, you are to observe, which could alone determine the propriety fitute any Criminality in the Concealment.

—— Is it then a sufficient ground of Accusation merely to say Papers have not been produced, without attempting at least some shadow of Proof, that those Papers were in some degree relative to the Subject of Enquiry? if these Papers then, were not relative to the present Rupture with Spain, they were certainly never asked; and you complain 'they were refused; but how that can be refused which was never asked can only be proved by a kind of Logic much above my comprehension, and which I believe was never taught you at **

That the Disputes concerning these three Articles are by no means relative to the present Rupture with Spain, is evident from the Declaration of War itself, which is sounded entirely on other Points of Disserence, as well as by Mr. Pitt's own Letter of July 28, to Lord Bristol, in which, all the Satisfaction then required by Great-Britain is confined solely to — the Indignity offered by suffering that Memorial to be delivered by the French Minister; and an Explanation respect-

ing the naval Armaments then preparing in the various Ports, together with the final In-

s tentions of Spain.'

Now, have you been able in all your critical Observations to discover, that any Papers relatives to these new, and then only pretended, Points of a Rupture with Spain are concealed, or were refused? - No; --What then? Why, Supposition must supply the want of Reality, and Papers there must be, or at least the People made to believe fo, which would have - ' diffipated this Cloud of Obscurity meant to cover it.' --- Hence, you are surprized - 'That not any Paper or Memorial from ' Spain, nor any Answer of the Court of England appears, since the Accession of his prefent Catholic Majesty (important as that Period must naturally seem to be) to the last Au-' tumn.' ___ As to any Memorial from Spain during that Time, why foould it be produced, as it could only relate to the three Articles before mentioned; as to any Answer from England, how could it, when Lord Bristol's Letter informs you, that Mr. Wall complained His Catholic Majesty never could obtain

an Answer from the British Ministry to any

Memorial or Paper during that Time.

Does not your Surprize now somewhat abate, that *Papers*, which either never existed, or if they had, were nothing to the purpose, should not have been produced.

Bur now it feems, the new Minister is become but balf an Offender; fince you allow — an EXTRACT, at least, of one Letter from Mr. Pitt, dated July the 28th, is actually inferted; the Answer to which is received September the 11th. ' Not a Syllable (continue you) after that Period, from this · Court to Lord Briftol, 'till the 28th of October ; when Lord Egremont declares, he opens his Correspondence.'—How fortunate in this discovery of ministerial Negligence; but, alas! how unfortunate in the Application. -What, the fedulous Mr. Pitt not write a Syllable to Lord Bristol, from July the 28th to Ottober the 5th, the date of his Refignation; and his negligent Successor opens his Correspondence with him fo early as the 28th of the same Month! nay, if his Letter of Compliment, and Notification of his having been honoured with the Seals (which too has been

been concealed) be taken in the Account, within fifteen Days of his commencing Secretary, Who then, but must agree with you that—— 'It is indeed very astonishing, and gives no great Idea of the Vigilance or Attention of Administration, that, while Affairs were so critical between the two Nations, no Directions for the Conduct of Lord Bristol were sent to Madrid during so long a Period.'

But, because there appears to have been no Papers (relative to the present Rupture with Spain) concealed, that you know of, you wifely conclude, there certainly must be fome,—you don't know of. Is not this fomething like poor ScruB's Plot, which he is satisfied must be a Plot; because be knew not what to make of it'. -- Hence, in Page 10. Imagination is to supply the Deficiency. of Proof. - ' Can it be imagined so acute, so well informed a minister as Mr. STANLEY certainly was, should not transmit from Paris any · Intelligence of that most alarming Treaty which was negociating all the Summer at Paris, especially as LORD TEMPLE, in a great * Assembly, did declare, that Intelligence of the bigbest Moment, relative to these Matters,

was

was transmitted to this Court, before the Advice in Writing, dated the 18th of Septem-

ber, which occasioned certain Resignations.'

True, Lord TEMPLE did declare in a great Assembly, ' that they bad Intelligence of the bigbest Moment,' strongly hinting, that it was a Copy of the Family Compact itself, or a Certainty at least, not only that such a Treaty existed, at that time, but that it was injurious and destructive of the Neutrality SPAIN professed, and we had a Right to; for nothing short of that could justify an immediate Declaration of War, as we flood circumstanced at that Period: and this Intelligence he afferted was previous to, and the Foundation of their wife Advice in Writing, and of their well-timed Refignations which followed it. from the Indocility and Disobedience of the KING and his MINISTERS 'inspired' and 'uninspir-'ed.' I have also heard, that he was flatly contradicted by another Noble Person, told That they could know no fuch Thing: --That there was no Intelligence of fuch a Fact so constituted at that time, that could

be depended upon, — challenged him to
 produce it, — wished he knew where it was

to be found, that he might be an Advocate with the King to lay it before the · House.' - Did your Friend attempt to justify himself in his Place, - Did he perfift in his Affertion so explained, and declare, that he had the Poofs in his Power, - That nothing but his Oath, as a Councellor, hindered him from producing them, - Did he demand of that NOBLE PERSON to make good his promise, and to procure from the Crown a Dispensation from the Oath, and full Liberty to lay before that Assembly all he knew. - Did he do this, then, or can, or will he do it now? I am apt to think not; because I have heard that the fame Noble Person has twice fince this Debate thrown down the Gaunlet in the fame Place, and to the fame Purpose, which was not taken up by those who are thought to have authorized you to clamour for Papers, Lights, Informations, &c. knowing, at the same time, that they might bave bad, and now may bave them for asking, nor dare to ask, because they know they will come out against them. - And thus far this Noble Person has ventured. trusting folely to the Strength of his natural Parts, without any Affiftance from the 'In-· Spiration'*

I should advise him to trust on, for if his Inspiration serves him no better in the Business of his Office, than it did in his Choice, when he thought proper to distinguish your Employers by his Friendship neither himself nor his Country will be much beholden to it.

Thus much for the long-laboured, illproved and wickedly intentioned Charge of a designed ministerial Concealment. — Which I think evidently appears to have had Clamour not Conviction for its Object.

THE other two Points of Crimination which you feem so zealous to establish in your critical Observations are

THAT even those Papers which have been produced, contain sufficient Evidence, that C there

Page 31 (fay you) — 'Towo S——s of S—e in these dangerous Times become Ministers by Inspiration.'—
Aye — and by the noblest kind of Inspiration too, an ardent Desire and undaunted Resolution to serve their Country, even in these dangerous Times. But how came these Dangers? Must not the Person who had had the Guidance of our Measures be supposed to have some small share in creating them, and with what kind of Inspiration must he

there really existed a just and necessary Cause for a declared Rupture with Spain, at, and long before, the Time of Mr. Pitt's resigning the Seals. — And

THAT a Failure in not feizing that political Punctum, he alone so fagaciously discovered, has been attended with the most fatal Disadvantages, by affording the Enemy an opportunity of making such Preparations as may render the War less successful and much more expensive to Great-Britain.

But should the first of these appear to be intirely inconclusive, the other totally unwarranted, and your Charge of Concealment has proved a downright Fib, What opinion can I entertain of your Candour, or the Justice of a Cause which requires such treacherous Supports, in which Reason must be prostituted, and Truth violated by palming upon the Public, Chicane for Argument, and Fiction for Fact?

SHOULD

be possessed, who meanly deserts the Service of his Country in the midst of them?

Should these Remarks appear somewhat immethodical and less connected than I could wish, you must blame yourself for it; as I find you have purposely avoided any regular Plan in your Attack; and, the more effectually to amuse and deceive, skip and pop from Paper to Paper, like the Indian in Battle, who dodges from Bush to Bush the better to secure himself from the Danger of a regular Approach.

WHEN I reflect how necessary the Support of this fallacious Doctrine, viz. - 'That a JUST and NECESSARY Cause for an immediate Rupture with Spain actually existed at the Time of a certain Resignation' - is, to the Existence of your Patron's Popularity, I do not wonder at your remarkable Zeal to maintain what every Artifice, disappointed Ambition could invent, has been practifed to inculcate for this Purpose. How has every Tongue been employed; How has every Press been prostituted, Government insulted, Mobs cajoled, Addresses solicited, and even the Dignity of the Crown itself violated? -But a fair State of the Disputes between the two Nations, when Mr. Pitt refigned the Seals.

Seals, will best explain the patriot Intention of your political Idol, with respect to that very extraordinary Part of his Conduct.

THE only Differences negotiated between Great-Britain and Spain when Mr. Pitt wrote his last Letter to Lord Bristol, dated 28th of July, were concerning

- ist. The Claim made by the Spaniards, conveyed in the Memorial presented to our Court by Mr. Bussy, the French Minister.
- 2dly. The Indignity offered the Crown of Great-Britain, by suffering that Claim to be conveyed through so improper a Channel.——And,
 - 3dly, An Explanation, with Respect to the Destination of the naval Armaments and final Intentions of Spain.

THE CLAIMS made by Spain, with regard to the Fishery, Prizes, and our Settlements upon the Logwood-coasts, are not pretended, even by the most infatuated Advocates of this belligerent Minister, to be a suf-

fufficient Cause for our declaring against that Power; and, indeed, Mr. Pitt himself, in his Letter, acknowledges them a more proper Object of Negociation than War, at leaft, on our Part. ---- Had this alone afforded a justifiable Foundation for a Rupture with Spain, what must we think even of his own militant Administration, who, during the whole Course of his Ministry, passively postponed exerting that laudable Spirit, he has fo much plumed himself upon, on some other Occasions: - A tame Acquiescence, for fo many Years, would give him no very graceful Title, to reproach his Successor with a Delay of scarce half the Number of Months. Sign of engage residence and the Mannet

Let me observe farther, that, the Crown of Spain, in this Case, appears to be no more than a Claimant of that, which we will at present suppose only a pretended right. — Is then the mere claiming such a hostile Desiance as merits the Chastisement of War; or is an express defire— 'to terminate it by amicable Means'—sufficient Provocation for immediately declaring it? — Are these such acts of Aggrefsion as either the Law of God, the Law of Na-

and applied to the Benefit of river feveral

Nature, or the Law of Nations point out as a reasonable Foundation for a declared Rupture?-Was not the Crown of Great Britain in actual and unmolefted Possession of these Rights which Spain claimed? and, therefore, could the look upon herfelf as any Thing more than a political Defendant in this Cause? - Were we not in quiet Possession of those Settlements upon the Logwood-Coasts, which Spain complained, and, indeed, we acknowledged, was a Trespass on the territorial Jurisdiction of that Power? - Were we not in fole Occupation of that Fishery, which Spain only defired the Liberty of proving what Right (if any) they had to a Share in it? -Were not the Prizes secure in our own Ports. and applied to the Benefit of their feveral Captors, while Spain only requested the Legality of those Prizes might be determined by a friendly Negociation? - Had Spain committed at this Time one bostile Ou-vert Att towards dispossessing us of those Settlements we held by so very disputable a Title? - Had Spain made any Attempt to force the Exercise of that Priviledge she claimed to the Fishery, or, - Had she endeavoured, by any Exertion of naval Power, to recover those

those Prizes, or make Reprizals in lieu of them? — What then, in the Name of Common-Sense, in the Name of Common-Honesty, should, in such a Situation, induce Great Britain to a declared Rupture with Spain? — Would not such a Proceeding imply the ridiculous Idea of a Defendant commencing the Law-Suit, and bringing a Writ of Recovery for that of which he was already in Possession?

From these Considerations, I think it is evident, that this first Article of Difference with Spain concerning their Claim neither was, could, or was even pretended a just and necessary Cause for a declared Rupture with that Power, at the Time of Mr. Pitt's Resignation,

lome Infinncer, even

LET us now see how far Spain's permitting these Claims to be intimated (intimated, only, I say) by the French Minister constitutes such an Offence, as nothing but the Penalty of War, on her Part, can expiate, and the Effusion of our own Blood and Treasure awenge.

Though,

Though, no one entertains a more delicate Idea than myself, of the due Decorum and nice Punctilios that ought to be observed between the Crowns of independent Powers, yet I do not think it impossible, but the Resentment of a Breach of them may be over-strained even in public, as well as in private Affairs; and though Mr. Pitt feems, in this particular Instance, to be so rigid an Afferter of the punctual Observance of them, yet, I believe some Instances, even from the Authority of these very Papers, may be produced to shew, that He himself has not always been totally immaculate in this Point: - but taking this 'unparalleled Memorial' in the most flagrant Light, does it contain any Thing more than, a PROPOSAL of an Accommodation between the two Nations' aRECOMMENDATION, that the Articles therein mentioned may be adjusted according to the · Justice of the two Sovereigns,' and - WISHES ' that some Medium may be found to content the English and Spanish Nations on the Points in ' dispute?' -- Now, do Proposals, Recommendations, and Wishes breathe such a Spirit of Infult and Insolence, or partake so much of that

that 'Enormity and extreme Offensiveness'——Mr. Pitt complains of?

But how comes the 'MATTER' of this Memorial to be fo peculiarly offensive at this Juncture? was it not the fame Mr. Pitt had condescended to treat on during his whole Ministry? And if the Mode of Presentation only, is to conftitute the Enormity, France, as an hostile Power, may possibly be deemed guilty of Infolence in delivering it, yet, furely, Spain can be accused of little more than Indiscretion in permitting it; especially, as it appears the afterwards modeftly withdrew it, rather than it should prove any Obstacle to the Peace then negotiating: and, really, I don't remember, that Grotius, Puffendorf, or any other Author in their Treatises, De Jure Belli & Pacis, have enumerated Indiscretion among those political Blasphemies, or Sins, which are never to be forgiven.

Let us then suppose this a high Breach of Decorum; yet, as it was unattended with any real or apparently designed Injury, should the all-conquering Spirit of a Minister

ter immediately take Fire, and insist, that the Throats of a whole Nation ought to be cut, for this un-injurious Incivility? might not some other Nations, besides that of Spain, be apt to suspect, he really was in some degree possessed with that— 'Spirit of Haugh- 'tiness and Discord,' which has so falsely been ascribed to him?

But, to prove, that this High Crime and Misdemeanour was not totally inexpiable, nor thought so even by Mr. Pitt himself, we find him, in his Letter, recommending to Lord Brifstol, - That if his Lordship should perceive any Disposition in Mr. Wall to explain it away, be would with readiness and his usual Address · adapt bimself to so desirable a Circumstance, ' and open to the Court of Madrid as handsome a Retreat as may be.' - Nay, we find Mr. Pitt equally inclined to Forgiveness, even tho' the Spanish Minister should avow this Memorial, without any Explanation at all, when, in the same Letter, he writes - ' in ' case the Spanish Minister shall avow that this frange Piece has really been authorized by the · Court of Madrid, your Excellency will express, with the utmost Seriousness, to Mr. Wall, · that

that nothing can equal the King's Surprize

' and Regret at a Transaction so unprecedented,

except bis Majesty's steady Purpose and im-

· moveable Determination not to be diverted, by

e any Considerations, from that even Tenor of

' Conduct towards Spain which his just and con-

fant Care of bis People dictates, and which

bis Royal Wisdom and Magnanimity bave

bitherto pursued. — Happy reconciliating Spirit! and which the Spanish Monarch, we find, was not too proud to adopt; for, by a Paper delivered to Lord Bristol, August the 28th, Mr. Wall declares, — That

' it was not his Catholic Majesty's Intention,

' in consenting to Mr. Bussy's delivering that

' Memorial, to OFFEND the Dignity of the

' Crown of Great. Britain, or retard its

' Peace: on the contrary, to consolidate it, and,

' in all buman possibility, to perpetuate it.'-

Again, - Spain only consented that France,

' inasmuch as it not only appeared INOFFENSIVE,

' &c. - Again- That if the Catholic King

' had thought the Delivery of the Memorial had

been construed an Intimation and a THREAT,

be would never have consented to it.'

Behold, then, the regular Progress of this enormous Irregularity; an Affront is—supposed, — resented, — excused, and if Mr. Pitt was not more implacable and haughty than a Spaniard himself, it is to be supposed — forgiven. What, then, after all this, would you have it —punished—too? which certainly must be the ease, if you pretend this Article of Difference afforded any just and necessary Cause for a declared Rupture with Spain, at the Time of Mr. Pitt's Resignation.

THE remaining Article of Dispute with Spain, at that Period, was concerning an Explanation with respect to the Destination of the Armaments then preparing, and the final Intentions of Spain.

I AM not Cafuist enough to determine how far, one independent Power is obliged to satisfy the Curiosity of another on this Point; but imagine, if the Demand is founded only on some vague, bearsay indeterminate Presumptions, even a Refusal, in such a Case, would hardly be deemed sufficient Foundation for the commencement of actual Hostilities: but, surely, when an 'explicit and

and categorical Eclaircissement (all that was asked) is submitted to, no Pretence whatever can remain for such a violent Proceeding. — What did Mr. Pitt demand? 'an Explanation.' What has the Court of Spain given? an Explanation. Aye, and such a one as I could hardly have imagined a Court, whose Pride is even proverbial, would have submitted to: — 'Not' only the whole Force enumerated, but the particular Destination of almost each single 'Ship accounted for, with the strongest Assu- rances of the most friendly Intentions, and Define to cultivate the Amity of Great Britain.'

From this fair and candid State of the Differences substituting between the two Crowns at this Period, it seems evident, that the Complaints and Demands contained in Mr. Pitt's Letter of July 28, furnished no very justifiable Pretence for an immediate Rupture with Spain; and, surely, much less so, when, by the Answer received the 11th of September, we find those very Complaints removed, and Demands satisfied. — Why all this Art, then? — Why all this Industry to impose and enforce this fallacious Error, unless, by hanging out false Colours, you hope

to divert the Public (somewhat recovered from its long popular Delusion) from a Discovery of the real Motives that occasioned this much lamented (I find) though lucrative Resignation, and induced your Patron, like a peevish hungry Boy, because he could not be indulged with the whole Cake, surlily to refuse his proper Share of it.

Tell me, (if the Cabal allows you one grain of Sincerity) was it not for this purpose, you have taken such indefatigable Pains in shuffling, cutting, pricking, and packing these Papers, like a Jugler with the Cards, who hopes, by the Power of his Art, to deceive the Credulous, and make them believe what their Common-sense knows to be impossible?

But, like an infidel Priest who does not believe one Word he preaches, I find, you too would impose a political Article, that seems to be no Part of your own Creed; for had you really believed, that a just and necessary Cause for an immediate Rupture with Spain subsisted at the Time of Mr. Pitt's Resignation,

fignation, would you have had recourse to the disputable Evidence of Events, in proof of it? - ' As to the Wisdom of the written Advice, it stands already proved by the Event.' - How fo, my young Logician, what, because War was declared with Spain three Months after Mr. Pitt's Abdication of Government, and that upon new Occasions and fresh Contingencies, therefore Mr. Pitt's Wisdom is confirmed for proposing that Declaration three Months before, when no fuch Causes existed. — May not one Declaration be founded on the Principles of Equity, Justice and Policy, and the other be deftitute of every one of these Principles to support it? and if what has before been observed is true, it certainly would have been fo.

DECLARATION of War, can only be warranted by some actual or manifestly intended Injury; and whenever the Aggressor is ready to make Reparation, to draw, or not to sheath the Sword is Treason against the Law of Arms itself, War becomes Murder, and the Spoils of the Victors can only be deemed the Plunder of a Banditti.

- As this eventual Declaration of War against Spain is to be deemed a Proof of your Patron's WISDOM, fo (it feems) the Continuation of the German War is to be held an Adoption of his Example. - 'May our Army' (you pray) in Germany (fince it is still to continue there, tho' Mr. Pitt is retired,) and the Kings of PRUSSIA and PORTUGAL find, that EXAMPLE bas indeed been taken of the Spirit of the late Measures. -- But does a temporary Continuation of that War, absolutely imply an Approbation of it? ---- May not a War be as rashly concluded, as it was wickedly commenced? ___ Is no Time, no Address, no Policy requifite to extricate one Minister from a Measure in which he has been involved by another, altho' he should most sincerely disapprove it? - Will he, who has formed the Labyrinth, accuse the Person he has led and left in it, for continuing there, only till he can find the Clue proper to wind himself out of it; and audaciously affert, that his going on (which is folely owing to the Impossibility of immediately going back) is an humble Confession of the Superiority of his Talents, and a following of bis EXAMPLE?

No;

No; - to follow bis Example, the prefent MINISTER* must have refused a single Man to a West phalian War, tho' headed by a Son of the Crown - and this - to gain the People; then, afterwards have fquandered more Blood and Treasure upon it, than all the Ministers fince the Revolution -- to gain a K-g, who left no road open to Ambition but through Germany. - He must have rejected a Peace which a Spirit of Quixotifm had rendered almost absolutely necessary, and run away from a War which Profusion had made almost abfolutely impracticable. - He must, by a Series of haughty contemptuous Treatment, have blown up a War of Peevishness and Personality, from Points which, negotiated with Common-decency, Common-fense, and Common-honefty, could not have created fo much as a Coldness between two reasonable Powers: - And to crown all, he must have received the greatest private Reward for these exemplary Services, and repayed them by the E greatest

* Why I say Minister only, is, because your Attack is partially confined to a particular One, but who, it is well known, is sar from ambitiously arrogating to himself the sole and arbitrary Guidance of our 'Measures,' however a late ministerial Vizier may have resented his not being permitted to exercise, in a free Country, this unconstitutional Authority. — Hincilla lachryma.

greatest public Insults. —— This would, indeed, be following his Example; but whether it would be ranked amongst the 'Glories' or 'Disgraces' of his Life, I must leave your untainted Impartiality to decide.

WHEN I first sat down, I intended to confine these Remarks to the two, seemingly, favourite,

^{*} Would not a certain Gentleman (if Modesty was any part of his Characteristic) do well to consider that no Treaty of Peace whatever, which may be concluded by his Successor can possibly be attended with greater Dif-grace and Disadvantage than this Treaty of War has been.

favourite, and, indeed, only effential Points of your Performance:

THE Calumniation of a present Minister for a designed Suppression of Papers, necessary to the Information of the Public. — And

THE Justification of a late Minister for vacating his place in the Administration, upon his Advice not being complied with, by Government, for an immediate Rupture with Spain.

But, as there remains another Article of ministerial Crimination, with regard to the fatal Consequences that attended delaying the Declaration of War against that Power, I shall add a few cursory Remarks on that Head, for my own, tho' perhaps not much to your Satisfaction.

- Whoever (fay you) considers the Situation
- of Spain, unprepared as she was at that Time
- · the written Advice was given, with respect to
- ber Ports, ber Ships of War in those Ports,
- ber Colonies, ber Commerce, ber own, as well

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s as the Riches of France on board her Ships,

can never sufficiently lament the Loss of an

e gutumnal Campaign,

LAMENTING again: - But does not this declamatory Lamentation partake fomewhat more of the Orator than Politician? How exactly characteristic of your speaking Leader; how calculated to move; how un-calculated to convince? - Would it not have been a little more fatisfactory had you condescended to specify a few of the Disadvantages we have fuffered, or Advantages we have lost by this all-ruining peaceful Chasm of 'three whole months!' - Had you difcovered what Enterprizes have been effected, - What Plans have been executed, - What Conquests obtained by the Enemy during this ' critical Period,' would it not in some meafure have fortified the Charge? But how unlucky is it, (and don't you lament this likewise) that it does not appear any of these have even been attempted, consequently could not have been prevented! - Has any British Squadron been led captive by the Spanish Flag: - Has any Merchant become Bankrupt by the Success of a Spanish Privateer;

invaded: — Has any of these Disadvantages happened, although the War has now actually been declared upwards of three Months? — Are not her Ships still in her Ports, and safely blocked up too, if one of the most gallant Fleets that ever awed their Coasts can be supposed efficient for that Purpose?

But, it feems, our Ministry was informed by Lord Briftol, - That eleven large Ships of the Line were lying at FERROL, rigged, ' manned, and ready to put to Sea at a short Warning, together with two Frigates, one of which is bound to the South-Seas,' - and, for what you know or have heard, are not these Ships at FERROL still, tho' rigged and manned: and has that fort warning, as yet, been given for their failing, though we have been so considerable a time at declared War with the Enemy? - Aye, - but - ' Two of the Catholic King's Ships of War actually ' failed from Barcelona in October, with two Large Ships under their Convoy loaded with ' military Stores, said to be destined for the Spa-' nish West-Indies.' Well, and what then, my critical Observer, could that have been prevented

prevented, even in point of Time, had a Declaration of War commenced at the Date of your Friend's Refignation? But suppose that early enough, - Is it impossible they should have escaped the Vigilance of our Fleet? --- Have not Ships passed and repassed from the Ports of France in spite of your Argus-eyed Minister; nay, has not a Flag of that Nation lately failed proudly forth, notwithstanding that naval precautionary Power which has for so many Years. at a most enormous Expence, been stationed there to prevent it, the only apparent Object of their Destination, unless we add, that of oftentatiously parading round a SAND-BANK, purchased at the Price of Millions, to swell the List of your political Hero's important military Atchievements.

BUT now comes the captivating Charm, the magic Spell, that is to freeze every British Heart to Stone, or, rather, the Firebrand, which, like that of the EPHESIAN, is to confume the Temple of ministerial Fame, and at the same time immortalize the Incendiaries: —— 'The FLOTA, — the FLOTA — is safe in the Ports of Spain.' —— Did not

not Lord Bristol, by a Letter dated the 21st of September, inform the Ministry, - " That a Messenger arrived at St. Ildefonso the Week before, with the News of the safe Arrival of the Flota in the Bay of Cadiz?' But what Inference follows from this, in proof of any Disadvantage Great-Britain suffered from not coming to a Rupture with Spain, at the time this boasted written Advice was given; does it not appear, that this rich, much wishedfor Prize was fafe in Harbour long before that Advice was given; and would you have had us feiz'd it before fuch an Act of Hoftility was authorized even by your own impatient and not over-scrupulously nice Minister? -But, why do I ask this Question? - Do I not find it under your own Hand, - that the Utile has fo entirely engroffed your political attention, the Honestum seems totally forgot; or would you, when speaking of the Destruction of the Spanish Marine in the Year 1718, by Sir George Byng, have applauded that Measure and fay, --- 'The Policy and Spirit of it was universally admired; ' as to the JUSTICE of such a Proceeding I determine nothing.' - Excellent Machiavel: -But let me tell you, however the Splendor of Victory

Victory may dazzle, 'tis the Ray of Justice must give it true Lustre; the Observance of this cardinal Virtue is no less necessary to establish the Renown of a State, than the most successful Effort of Arms; it was to this that Sparta, during the Purity of its Government, owed its Power and Instuence both in Greece and Asia, more than to the Edge of their Swords and Points of their Spears:

Successful War may obtain a Kingdom temporary Power, but approved Virtue must secure it lasting Authority.

In another Letter, dated November the 2d,
Lord Bristol (you say) writes, that

'Two Ships bave lately arrived at Cadiz, with

'very extraordinary rich Cargaes, from the

'West-Indies,' so that all the Wealth
That was expected from Spanish
America is now safe in Old Spain. Tho'
the Possibility and Rectitude of seizing these
Ships are subject to the same Objections as
have before been offered, yet, surely, it affords no very convincing Proof of the Disadvantages we suffered from the three Months
Delay in declaring War:———For if all
the Wealth expected that Year was then

fafe in Old Spain, what advantage could acerue, in this Point at least, from a more early determination of that Measure?

But, with regard to the Flota, it may not be altogether foreign to the purpole, to confider how far prudential Reasons should have induced us to be fomewhat tender in that Point.— Had those Ships been seized before a declared Rupture, as had they been seized at all, they certainly must have been, even tho' that Rupture had immediately enfued upon the written Advice, - Would not many Powers with whom we are in Alliance, as well as many of our own Subjetts who are greatly interested in the safety of that valuable Cargo; would not these, I say, have been apt to complain of a Loss sustained by fuch a Violation of public Faith and the Law of Nations; and could a Minister who proposed that Violence, however unembarassed He might boast his Countenance, have preferved a total inflexibility of Muscles when reproached with robbing even his best Friends, especially when he knew, he could make them no Compensation? For, as the Captures become the Property of those that take

take them, no public Distribution could be made, however equitable to these friendly Sufferers. - How then could - Every Practice of the most civilized States, every Forma-· lity prescribed by the Law of Nations, every Proceeding which the most scrupulous Rules of good Faith could require, have been preserved, and the noblest Opportunity of expeditiously and gloriously terminating both a French and * a Spanish War been seized, which is now irrecoverably lost? How could - The firmest NERVES of Spain, and with them the last Hopes of France, for bave been withered, and the British empire have received greater s and more important Acquisitions than any it yet can boast from the unparalleled and dazling · successes even of this glorious War?'-

Exquisite Rhodomontade! —— But after this, must not I think you possessed of a Countenance even more unembarrassed than that of your Patron himself, especially, when I find you accusing a present Minister of— Weakness, Indecision, or a delusive Hope at best, in giving to our determined Enemy that time to prepare which it was notorious she wanted; hose the Season for Assion, and sacrifice

- fice to the Imbecility of a few more LAST WORDS
- three most important Months, at the End of
- which we found ourselves reduced to the ne-
- cessity of breaking with Spain, EXACTLY AS
- WE OUGHT TO HAVE DONE SO LONG BE-
- SFORE Sale (surface through the det)

Now as all these mighty Preparations appear to be imaginary,—that Season for Action impossible to exist,—and the patient enough to wait for the last Word, we have been prudent enough to secure the first Blow: What then becomes of this favourite conclusion,—exactly as we ought to have done so long before?

have affected Parlie Oven? Might not an

from this procrastinated Delay (as you term it) is it impossible but Great Britain might still have received more—Do not the Principles of Policy and Prudence require that a proper Regard should be had to our own Situation as well as that of the Enemy? Let us then candidly consider the particular Period which our State Alchymist had chose for the Point of militant Projection—a Period during the Recess of Parliament—

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an exhausted Exchequer, and when every Invention was to be racked, every Scheme contrived to raise the Supplies necessary for carrying on the War in which the Nation was already engaged, with one Part of which (tho' your Patron's favourite) the Public, however infatuated by their popular Miss-Leader, began now to be greatly diffatisfied, as being by much the most bloody, expenfive, and, at the fame time, totally unnational: in this Situation of Affairs, might not the immediate Promulgation of a new War, fuppoling it justifiable by all the Rules of national Faith, Justice, and Honour, have created fuch an Alarm as very fenfibly to have affected Public Credit? Might not an Apprehension of the vast Supplies that would be necessary, create a Deficiency in those that really were for and Government be diftreffed by the exorbitant Demands of those who are always ready enough to avail them-Telves of its Necessities? - Would not this be acting like the foolish Archivest in the Gospel, who began a Building, but fat not first down to compute the Expense of it. the Point of militant

. Asvawolfing the Receis of Parliament-

However, you might—'be surpriz'd,' I believe you was really 'concerned' at—
'The Alarm spread every where in our Parts, of the melancholy and ruined State of our Country,' as such an Alarm could resect no great Glory on him who had had the Guidance of our Measures, and whether true or sale, implied at least some disagreeable Decay of his Popularity.—I fear, indeed, with you—'There are still some among us, who will be found to repine at future Successes, and weep over Victories,' though truly British, and to whom the Picture of Envy you mention, may with more propriety be applied:

entro entrone goinal :- : and do notive

AFTER what has appeared in these Remarks, I must suppose your Surprize at least abated, what ever your Concern may be—
That only two Resignations bave accompanied that of the late Secretary;—and when I consider the pecuniary Gratification he received for his, am tempted to think, Voltaire was full as well acquainted with our Minister as our Country:

Je suis Anglois, je dois faire le bien De mon pays, mais plus encore le mien.

You will not (I dare say) doubt my Sincerity, whatever little scruples I may have concerning yours, when I affure you, that I heartily wish, with you, --- That the Dignity of the Crown, the Honour of his Mae jesty, the Glory of the Nation, and the important Acquisitions made by a late Minister, " may be safe in the Hands of the present;" and indeed, who can doubt it, when we fee him not rashly courting War, nor meanly declining it: - Jealous of his Country's Glory, yet careful of its Honour: - Prudent in adopting his Measures, vigorous in the Execution of them :- Planting LAURELS on the Brow of his Sovereign, which no Blaft of REPROACH can wither. Such are the eminent " Glories" of this procrastinating Minister's Life. What then (fay you) " would his Disgraces be?' I will tell you, - His Difgrace would be, - to resemble the Character of ACHITOPHEL - drawn by our great English Poet, a Character, not totally unapplicable to a more modern Councellor, and who,

indeed, seems to be almost equally affected with Achitophel himself, that his foolish Advice was disregarded.

I am, Yours, &c.

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THE AUTHOR of the preceding Remarks, had no Design to communicate them to the Public, 'till he found the Pamphlet which is the Subject of them, was so industriously propagated as the Creed of a Faction, and enforced by the weekly Commentaries of that judicious, candid, decent, political Pyrotechnist The Monitor.

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